VOL LVI... No 18,172.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 16, 1896.-COPYRIGHT: 1896: BY THE TRIBUNE ASSOCIATION.-TWENTY-EIGHT PAGES.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

FAMOUS ENGLISHMEN HERE.

LORD RUSSELL OF KILLOWEN ARRIVES ON THE UMBRIA.

BE IS ACCOMPANIED BY LADY RUSSELL, MISS

RUSSELL SIR FRANK AND LADY LOCKWOOD AND MONTAGUE CRACKANTHORPE -

THE LORD CHIEF JUSTICE TO AD-DRESS THE AMERICAN BAR

Lord Russell of Killowen, Lord Chief Justice of England, arrived in this country yesterday on the Umbria. With Sir Frank Lockwood, Q. C., and Montague Crackanthorpe, Q. C., Lord Russell comes to attend the meeting of the American Bar Association at Saratoga next week. The advent of these distinguished representatives of the English bar has been looked forward to with much interest by their professional brethren and others in this country. The fame that Lord Russell has earned is by no means confined to his own country. For many years his name and his achievements at the bar have been known to the American public; a circumstance that has been due mainly to the fact that for more than a decade prior to his elevation to the bench he was connected, almost without a break, with every one of the noted civil and criminal cases in the British Law

For nearly a score of years Lord Russell held by common consent the distinction of being the leading advocate in England. Further than that, it is generally conceiled that he is one of the greatest advocates in the whole history of the English bar. Far and away the best commercial lawyer of Great Britain, his skill in conducting



"short-delivery" cases was rivalled only by his ability in defending prisoners, and the acumen and sound sense he always brought to bear on cases of a sensational character.

The Tribune last Sunday traced the fascinating career during the last thirty-five years of Lord Russell, and drew attention to the has for centuries prevailed in England that a man cannot at the same time be a good lawyer and a good speaker. While it is true that there are hundreds of examples to point to where a brilliant lawyer has signally failed to make an impression in the forum at Westminster, it remained for Lord Russell, with the help of Lord Halshury, to deal the theory a

TWO GREAT SPEECHES.

It is necessary only to draw attention to the great oratorical effort he made on behalf of O'Donnell, and the speech he made before the Parnell Commission-a speech which one of the



SIR FRANK LOCKWOOD.

Commissioners declared surpassed in pathos and solemnity anything he had ever heard or read. And in the chair only recently occupied by the Bilver-tongued Coleridge, Lord Russell is equally as dominant a figure as he was when leading a famous case in the "well" of the court. Fittingly precise in his methods, he makes an admirable president of the "Chiefs" Court, and as a Divisional Judge consistently shows how thoroughly familiar he is in the rules of practice and other details of legal procedure. "A great lawyer, a great advocate, a citizen of the world, masterful to a degree, and, withal, chivalrous," is a quoted description that has more than once been applied to Lord Russell, and in his presence and address the Saratoga meeting will find added import and interest. ONCE CAUGHT NAPPING.

Always a rigid stickler for etiquette and rules, and astute, too, it has rarely happened that Lord Russell has fallen from the paths of legal orthodoxy. There was one occasion, however, upon which he was caught napping, and the incident, it is believed, has yet to find its way into the columns of the English news-Papers. It occurred shortly after Lord Russell's accession to the peerage. Incidentally it may be mentioned that for one to take his seat or take his part in a debate in either of the houses of Parliament without taking the oath makes him liable to several direful penalties, one of which is a fine of 6500. Upon Lord Russell's first appearance in the upper Chamber, the Lord Chancellor, as it happened, brought in a bill amending the law of criminal evidence. Without first having gone through the formality of taking the oath, Lord Russell not only moved an amendment to the Lord Chancellor's bill, but carried it. This was an incident that could not be forgotten by the astonished peers, who a little later beheld the embodiment of the law. the chief ornament and authority of the judicial beach, approach the table and blandly take the

ONCE SOLICITOR-GENERAL.

Sir Frank Lockwood, who with Mr. Crackanthorpe will accompany England's Chief Justice to Saratoga to address the Bar Association, is me of the best-known Queen's Counsels in 3reat Britain. Like Lord Russell, he is a Lib-

ly repeated to the public press of his country. He is, moreover, a good all-round sportsman and a devotee of the sport of kings, as horse racing is sometimes called. As Member of Parliament for the ancient borough of York, Sir Frank Lockwood delivered the leading speech of the evening at the annual dinners of the famous Gimerack Club, and the combination of humor and sincerely serious regard for the welfare and integrity of the turf that mark these speeches have earned a national reputation for the erstwhile "Treasury Devil."

THE BRYANS AT IRVINGTON.

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BRISBEN WALKER.

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BRISBEN WALKER.

SPEECHES BY SHERMAN, FORAKER AND WOODFORD.

MAKE ANOTHER SPEECH HERE BEFORE GOING WEST—THE DAY AT IRVINGTON.

GOVERNOR BUSHNELL, FRESIDES, AND 19,660 EN-

TALENT AS A CARICATURIST.

Had Sir Frank been destined to follow any other occupation than that of a barrister he would assuredly have obtained both fame and fortune as a caricaturist. His facility with the pencil is remarkable, and the funny pictures of august judges and humor-inspiring witnesses that he has drawn and carelessly laid around have drawn upon the late Solicitor-General even reprimands from the Bench. His resource in this reprimands from the Bench. His resource in this direction once suggested to him a clear way out of a constantly arising embarrassment during his tenure of the office of Solicitor-General. There was then, as now, a Solicitor-General for England and Scotland, and frequently Scotchmen, writing to their representative legal officer, addressed him as "Solicitor-General," and as for English correspondents Sir Frank Lockwood was the only Solicitor-General, "The letters sent to the only Solicitor-General. The letters sent to the only Solicitor-General. The letters sent to the House of Commons constantly got mixed. Then, as a relief from the entanglement. Sir Frank suggested that his esteemed colleague from the Scotch law office should bear a sign and token which, adopted by his correspondents, would obviate a growing difficulty. To save trouble and expedite matters Sir Frank drew a design which, stamped on letters and papers pass-ing through the roat intended for the Scotch design which, stamped on letters and papers passing through the post intended for the Scotch Solicitor-General, would be safely delivered. The design was that of an unkempt and wild Scotchman dancing a burlesque Highland fling, with arms and legs at all impossible angles. But before the design could be engraved and utilized the general election changed everything, making this particular precaution unprecessary as far as Sir particular precaution unnecessary as far as Sir Frank was concerned.

PLANS OF THE COMMITTEE.

It had been the intention of a committee representing the American Bar Association, consisting of Austen G. Fox. James C. Carter, Francis Rawle and Charles Claffin Allen, to go down the bay to take their guests off on a down the bay to take their guests off on a steam yacht; but these calculations were upset by the arrival earlier than was expected of the Umbria. Consequently the members of the committee, with Henry Villard, who will entertain the visitors at his house at Dobb's Ferry for the next few days, were obliged to extend their welcomes at the Cunard pier. These men as soon as the gang-plank was run out, went ton board the liner, and wended their way to the bridge, where were Lord Russell and his companions, by the express invitation of Captain Dutton. There was no formal address of welcome, and Mr. Carter, after duly presenting himself to Lord Russell, in a few well-chosen words informed the Lord Chief Justice of England that America and its Bar Association were land that America and its Bar Association were honored by his visit. In equally felicitious words the great jurist responded that he felt himself henored that he should have been invited to address the American Bar Association, and also expressed the pleasure and delight it gave him to come to so great and progressive a country as all the world knew the United States to be. Then Mr. Carter presented to Lord Russell his fellow-members of the committee. The companions of the Chief Justice were in-troduced in turn to the Americans.

ON BOARD THE ARMORICA.

Mr. Villard had in waiting at the end of the fact that he helped to kill the superstition that | pier the steam yacht Armorica, to convey his guests up the Hudson River, first to the Ardsley Casino, where luncheon was arranged for

ley Casino, where luncheon was arranged for the party, and subsequently to Dobbs Ferry, where Mr. Villard's house is.

At the foremast top of the yacht the Union Jack was flown, and from the flagpole at the stern was floated the Stars and Stripes.

Lord Russell was accompanied on the trip by his wife and daughter and son, while Lady Lockwood and Miss Lockwood accompanied Sir Frank. By the ride of her daughter, Lady Russell presented a diminutive appearance, the former inheriting the firm, commanding figure of her father. Lady Russell was attired in a light check costume, and wore a white Fedorashaped straw hat, decorated with three large black feathers. Miss Russell had on a slate-colored outing suit, with a Tam o' Shar'er straw hat, surmounted by three white feathers. Both were tan calf shoes.

HOW LORD RUSSELL WAS DRESSED.

HOW LORD RUSSELL WAS DRESSED.

Lord Russell himself was dressed in a suit of ld cassimere, and wore a soft brown hat and usset shoes. It was a noticeable fact that he was the only member of the party who were his trousers turned up at the bottom. But this little characteristic is, perhaps, attributable to rousers turned up at the bottom. But this ittle characteristic is, perhaps, attributable to he circumstance that, even more than Mr. tustice Jeune, the president of the English Di-orce Court is a thorough follower of the fash-

Sir Frank Lockwood is a fine specimen of a man, and, loosely dressed in a comfortable suit of blue serge, he presented in his two inches over six feet of height an admirable type of Englishman.

MANY PIECES OF LUGGAGE. The visitors had with them a large quantity of luggage, there being at least thirty large cases alone markel with the initials "R. of K." While alone marked with the initials "R. of K." While these, were being examined by the customs officers Lord Russell, in reply to a Tribune reporter, said the trip across the Atlantic had been enjoyable in every way, save for a few hours of fog. He said his plans were not fully determined upon as yet, but, so far as he knew, after spending the intervening days at Mr. Villard's home, he would proceed next week to Saratoga, where he would address the congress of the American Bar Association. Further, he said he hoped to visit Niagara Falls, Montreal and Quebec. The date for his return home is not definitely fixed, but it will probably be in the early days of October.

A WORD ABOUT SILVER.

Lord Russell declined to discuss any political question of an international character. Asked what was the opinion in England upon the battle now being fought here upon the silver question, His Lordship replied: "The ideas of the silver men, so far as my knowledge carries me, are gen-erally described."

men, so far as my knowledge carries me, are generally looked upon by Englishmen as retrogressive. However, I do not wish to express any defined opinion on the matter. All that I care to say upon this subject is that the majority of the English people are in favor of a gold standard."

When Sir Frank Lockwood was approached he hurriedly remarked, with a naiveté that is so thoroughly characteristic of the man: "Oh! I'm only Lockwood, you know; it is Russell that you want to see." When it was pointed out, however, that The Tribune reporter had made no error in his personality, he said: "We had an exceptionally good trip, and I am glad of the opportunity to visit this great country. By-the-way, Russell may tell you that I was sick coming over, but Russell, you know, is not a George Washington. As to my plans, I intend to go to Saratoga next week, but it is as yet uncertain whether I shall deliver an ada George Washington. As to my plans, I intend to go to Saratoga next week, but it is as yet uncertain whether I shall deliver an address. Russell and Crackanthorpe will do all the talking, and I can assure you that they are quite capable in that direction. After leaving Saratoga I intend to go to a place called Ni-Ni-Ningara, I think the place is called. At any rate, it's a village where they have some kind of waterworks, I believe. Niagara is the name is it not?

HIS MIND SET AT EASE.

After Sir Frank had been solemnly assured by the reporter that there was such a place in America, and that it possessed some sort of a primitive waterfall, Sir Frank added that he primitive waterfall, Sir Frank added that he wanted to see Montreal and Quebec, but that most of all he intended to find time to see Newport and Bar Harbor. His reasons for his anxiety in this direction he refused to give. Like the Lord Chief Justice, he refused to say anything about the Venezuelan question, or to comment upon either English or American politics. As to the money question, Sir Frank would vouchsafe no further reply than to say that the settlement of the Venezuelan controversy was more in the minds of the English people than more in the minds of the English people than the silver question

more in the minds of the English people than the silver question.

Mr. Crackanthorpe, speaking on the same matter, said the English people were monometallists on a gold basis, and that a silver-gold standard would never find favor in England. However, the outcome of the controversy in the United States was awaited with no little anxiety on the other side of the Atlantic.

Later in the day a Tribune reporter called at

ety on the other side of the Atlantic.

Later in the day a Tribune reporter called at
"Thorwood," Mr. Villard's house at Dobbs
Ferry, for the purpose of obtaining more comprehensive comments from Lord Russell and seid the portfolio of Solicitor-General. In ad-lition to his success at the bar, his versatility in other directions has added to the favor in which he is held by the multitude. As an after finner speaker Sir Frank has no superior in England, and his many witticisms are frequent-

the city Mr. St. John tried to get him to promise to come to Fire Island for a week before going

Mr. Sewall, in reply to a question, said that he would return to his home in Maine some time next

Mr. Sewall, in reply to a question, said that he would return to his home in Maine some time next week. At the Grand Central Station only a few persons were present, and Mr. Bryan did not attract much attention, although he had to wait there for a train for fully fifteen minutes. He declined a proffered special and went up the road on a Croton local. Mr. "Sinjun" was about the only one to bid the candidate a farewell.

All of the Bryan mainagers, including Governor Stone, Senator Jones and ex-tlovernor Hogg, have left the city. Only Senator Gorman remains, and he said yesterday that he would go away soon. It has been practically decided to alcandon the East to its faire. The Popocratic campaign is to be carried on in the South and West with renewed vigor. The South, the managers of the campaign say, is solid for sliver, and the West is growing enthusiastic. The East, they believe, is hopelessly lost to them, and so they will ignore it.

The Bryan party had an uneventrul ride of an hour from New-York. Mr. Walker accompanied them on the journey and two Central Office detectives were also on the train. At Hastings some men at a boathouse fired a salute from a small cannon as the train went past, but beyond this the trip was without note. Half a hundred persons gathered at Irrungton and cheered Mr. Bryan as, he walked from the train to Mr. Walker's corriage, and some of the employes in "The Cosmopolitan" building waved their handkerchiefs at the party as the carriage entered the ground shout Mr. Walker's bome. Mr. Bryan had requested that he he let alone for the day, and he was not disturbed. A beer garden proprietor offered his place for a speech, but Mr. Bryan declined the offer on the ground that he was not making any public addresses at this time.

In the course of the afternoon Mr. Bryan and Mr. Sewal inspected "The Cosmopolitan" establishment and at 8 o'clock received the newspaper men accompanying the party. It seemed to be definitely and the propersy the sewal make an address in

changes. Mr. Bryan further said that in future editions of the Chicago speech the quotation marks would be omitted from the sentence containing the metaphor of "Cross of gold." It was a mistake he said, to inclose the sentence in quotation marks as the words were not quoted from any one else.

John W. Cutright, formerly of Lincoln, but recently of Galveston, Tex., was appointed Mr. Bryan's private secretary to-day. He is also a guest at the Walker residence.

MR. BRYAN'S HOST AT RED HOOK. MR. PERRINE A STRAIGHTOUT REPUBLICAN. BUT A PERSONAL PRIEND OF THE CANDIDATE. V. Aug. 15.

District Republican Convention was Edward C. Perrine, of Upper Red Hook, at whose home Willam Jennings Bryan, the Democratic nominee for President, will spend ten days preparing his letter of acceptance. Mr. Perrine is a straightout Re-publican, and filled the office of postmaster in his home town by appointment of President Harrison. County Clerk Hoffman, who is a neighbor of Mr.

MR. BRYAN TO VISIT BALTIMORE. Baltimore, Aug. 15.—Congressman Harry Welles Rusk, chairman of the Democratic City Committee, returned from New-York to-day, and states that arrangements have been perfected to have Mr. Bryan visit Baltimore Tuesday, September 15. Mr. Rusk and Mr. Talbott, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, are planning to make the demonstration a great success. It is understood that during his visit here Mr. Bryan will receive the official notification of his nomination by the National Silver party.

BRYAN TO SPEAK IN ST. LOUIS. St. Louis, Aug. 15.-Chairman Cook, of the Demo-St. Louis, Aug. 15. Chairman Cook of the Demo-eratic State Committee, has received a telegram from Governor Stone in New-York that W. of. Bryan will speak in St. Louis some time between September 5 and September 19.

AFRAID OF FREE SILVER.

Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 15.—The Indiana Bleyele Works, the largest of the kind in the world, employng 1.60) men when running full-handed, shut down to-day until after the election. Charles F. Smith, president of the company, said, in giving reasons for the closing: "The uncertainty of the future is one sufficient cause. We have \$500,000 out now, and we want to know what we are to realize on that before we put more money at the present value before we put more money at the present value into stock. It is ordinary business sense, and not politics, that causes us to sustend work until we know what the result of the election is to be. We cannot risk further manufacturing until our monetary contest is settled. If it is determined to maintain the soundness of the present value of our money at the polls, those who are hoarding it will let it go again into trade."

OIL TANKS FIRED BY LIGHTNING.

Cleveland, Aug. 15.-A dispatch to "The Press" from Lima, Ohio, says: "At 1 o'clock this morning light-ning struck a 26,006-barrel oil tank on the Kemper farm, three miles south of here, owned by the Standard Oil Company. It was situated in a group of such Standard people hired 320 men to throw up embank-ments and then took their cannon on the ground and began shooting the tanks to let the oil out. The groke from the burning oil obscured the sun, and it was as durk as an eclipse. The fire was under con-trol at noon. Loss, \$55,000." tanks, and the fire communicated to three others. The

INSANITY PLEA FOR DURRANT.

San Francisco, Aug. 15.-It is stated that should the Supreme Court decide his case against him friends of Theodore Durrant, convicted of the murder of Blanche Lament in Emanuel Baptist Church, will bring the case up again on the ground of insanity. They say that Durrant, who was also

William J. Bryan, accompanied by his wife, Arthur Sewall, the Democratic candidate for Vice-President, and J. Brisben Walker, whose guest he will be at Irvington-on-the-Hudson, left the city early yesterday for the quiet and calm of the country. Mr. Bryan arose early yesterday morning and ate breakfast with his host, William P. St. and it is probable that the tour Westward will be continued as outlined.

statement relative to the preparation of ms special acceptance:

"The speech was written in Nebraska. From the beginning I expected to read it, but was almost persuaded to abandon the idea after I left home. Some insisted that reading would be a disappointment to those present. I appreciated the force of the suggestion, but finally concluded that it would be better to disappoint those who listened than to risk an unfair or partial report by the opposition press. In writing the speech I did not purposely follow the plan of any former speech, but made no attempt to avoid arguments or illustrations previously employed in discussing the money question. My sole aim was to crowd as much material as possible into the speech ments or illustrations previously employed in dis-cussing the money question. My sole alm was to crowd as much material as possible into the speech without making it too long, and therefore tried to be brief in statement. It was rewritten two or three times, as new points or new arguments suggested themselves. One copy was brought with me and one sent by express to provide against loss. Two para-graphs which occurred to me on the train were added after I reached Now-York. Only two persons saw the speech after my arrival and they suggested no changes."

Walker residence, tryington, N. Y., Aug. 15.—Mr. and Mrs. Bryan, Mr. Sewall and John Brisben Walker arrived here at 11:40. A small crowd at the station cheered Mr. Bryan as he stepped from the train. Mr. Walker and his friends took the carriage in waiting and hurried to Mr. Walker's home, half a mile away.

gates who took an active part in the Hd Assembly

County Clerk Hoftman, who is a neighbor of Mr. Perrine, said this afternoon that in the event of McKinley's election Mr. Perrine will be appointed again. To a representative of the United Associated Presses this afternoon Mr. Perrine said:

"The visit of Mr. and Mrs. Bryan at my home is purely a social aftair. I have known him for years, and my wife and his wife correspond with each other, and are very close friends. Two years ago my wife and I visited Mr. and Mrs. Bryan in Washington. This visit is the result of a promise made then that they would visit us at the first opportunity. Mr. Bryan is coming for rest, and will remain a week and possibly ten days. I expect him Monday, either on the train arriving at 2:35 p. m. or an evening train. My townspeople are talking of giving him a reception, and will appoint a committee to-night to make arrangements."

BICYCLE WORKS EMPLOYING 1,500 MEN IN IN-DIANAPOLIS CLOSED UP.

of insabity. They say that Darrant, who was also accused of the murder of Minnle Williams, was ill for six weeks before the murders, during which time he was delirious; that he was never himself after the sickness and was, therefore, mentally irresponsible when the crimes were committed. The case will probably not be heard by the Supreme Court before January.

THUSIASTIC REPUBLICANS CHEER THE SPEAKERS AND SHOUT FOR MCKINLEY-GREATEST MIDSUMMER MEETING

EVER HELD IN OHIO.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Columbus, Ohio, Aug. 15.-Undismayed by the

oppressive heat of mid-August, 10,000 enthusiastic fellow-citizens of William McKinley gathered at Columbus to-day to participate in the formal opening of the Republican State and National campaign. Fervent Republicans came from all parts of Ohio. The cities on the lake, the interior cities and those on the banks of the Ohio River were alike represented. The larger towns, such as Toledo, Cleveland and Spring-

field, sent big delegations on special trains. The streets were filled with marching clubs all of the morning, and the people began to gather about the big tent on Broad-st. as early as 12:30 o'clock. The carriage containing the speakers did not arrive till about 2 o'clock. When Senator Sherman, ex-Governor Foraker, General Stewart L. Woodford, of New-York, and Governor Bushnell stepped on the platform they faced an audience of more than 10,000 persons, the largest political meeting ever held in the summer months in the State of Ohlo. The meeting to-day was a significant one in many ways, and some of the foremost speakers on finance and other Republican issues were selected to address it. Twenty-one years ago Stewart L. Woodford, of New-York, and John Sherman, of Ohio, did more than any other two speakers in the country to put down the Greenback craze, which had reached its highest and most dangerous development in this State. General Woodford's memorable joint debate with the late General Thomas Ewing are among the remarkable achievements recorded in the political history of Ohio. Senator Sherman al-

SHERMAN OPENS THE CAMPAIGN.

ways speaks as one having authority on finan-

Governor Bushnell presided over the meeting. In a very felicitous manner he introduced Senator Sherman, who was warmly and loudly greeted by the audience. Uncommon interest centred about Senator Sherman this afternoon, because it was felt that his speech to-day would be the first step toward his re-election to the United States Senate. Senator Sherman seems full of vigor and was in excellent voice. He read his speech, but frequently departed from the text and delivered his digressions with great vivacity and spirit. His eulogistic remarks about Major McKinley in his opening entences were cheered. Senator Sherman sald:

marks about Major McKinley in his opening sentences were cheered. Senator Sherman said:

Mr. Chairman and Pellow Cuizens: A citizen of Ohio has been selected by the Republican National Convention as their candidate for President of the United States, and we are here to ratify and support his nomination. We take pride in William McKinley, not only for the honor conferred upon Ohio be the Convention, but because we know him in he litted for that great office. We know that since his Boyhood his life has been pure and stainless, that as a soddler in the Union Army he was brave and loyal, that as a member of Congress for many years he exhibited the hishest mental traits and rendered great services to his country, and that as Governor of Ohio he proved his capacity to perform difficult executive duties. And he has the higher claim upon us that during all his active life he has been a faithful and able Republican, thoroughly in sympathy with the principles of the Republican party. That party does not rest its claims to your confidence merely upon the merits of its candidates, but upon the soundness of its public polley, its measures and its aims.

It is the distinguishing feature of our Republican Government that every question affecting the people of the United States must ultimately be determined by them at the ballot box. Every legal your has an equal voice in deciding it, however difficult the problem may be. It so happens that at the coming Presidential election there will be submitted to your pudament two such questions, one of which is whether any holder of silver bullion may deposit it at the mints of the United States, and have it coined for his benefit and without cont to him into silver dollars, each of the weight of 122 grains of standard silver nine-tenths fine, and may tender them for any debt, public or private. The other question, is, whether in levying duties or taxes on imported goods, we should only consider the revenue required, or whether, while railed revenue tariff and the other a protective tar ply of these metals from the mines. Both are necessary as money, silver to supply the daily wants of life and gold to measure the larger transactions of business, especially in exchanges with foreign nations. How to maintain the parity of the two metals at a fixed ratio has been, is, and always will be, a difficult problem, not only in the United States, but in the civilized world.

EARLY COINAGE HISTORY. It was one of the first questions to occupy the attention of American statesmen after the adoption of the Constitution, and is now one of the most pressing, after more than 100 years of National growth. In 132 silver and gold were made the common standards of value in the United States at the ratio of 15 to 1, but this was because that then the actual market value of fifteen ounces of silver was equal to the actual market value of one ounce of gold. The greatest care was taken to ascertain this ratio by Thomas Jefferson, then Secretary of State, and Alexander Hamilton, then Secretary of the Treasury. These two distinguished statesmen, who disagreed upon nearly all other questions, did agree upon the then relative value of the two metals and that both should be coined into money at that ratio.

atio.
At that time neither gold nor silver was found in ny considerable quantity in the thirteen States her forming the Union. The Revolutionary War ad here conducted with paper money, which became worthless and the coins of Spain, England and other countries had been made a legal-tender nd continued so for many years after the adoption of the Constitution.

and other countries had been made a legal-tender and continued so for many years after the adoption of the Censtitution.

When the new American coins were issued it was found that the abraded and worn coins of other countries filled the channels of circulation, and the new and bright dollars of the United States were exported. This led to the discontinuance, in 1865, by President Jefferson of the coinage of the silver dollar, and after that date none were coined for more than thirty years. This order of Jefferson, I suppose, would be called by our Populistic friends "the crime of 1865." In the mean time France and other countries adopted the ratio of 15% ounces of silver as the equivalent of one ounce of gold. To avoid these embarrassing changes England in 1816 adopted gold as the single standard in that country and silver as subsidiary coin.

In 1834, during the administration of President Jackson and under the leadership of Daniel Webster and Thomas H. Benton, Congress adopted the ratio of 15 of silver to 1 of gold, by reducing the number of grains in the gold coin. As silver was thus slightly undervalued, it was not largely coined.

GOLD BASIS ESTABLISHED

Silver could be coined in France at the ratio of 1512 to 1, and the owner of silver bullion could send it to France and have it converted into coin at that ratio, thus receiving about 3 per cent more for his bullion than if coined at the American

for his builton than if coined at the American ratio of 16 to 1. Gold became the only American coin in circulation, and the avowed purpose of the passage of the law of 334 was to make gold the standard. This was declared by the committee of the House of Representatives who had charge of the bill, who said in their report:

"The committee think that the desideratum in the monetary system is a standard of uniform value; they cannot ascertain that both metals have ever circulated simultaneously, concurrently and indiscriminately in any country where there are banks or money dealers and they entertain the conviction that the nearest approach to an invariable standard is its establishment in one metal, indiscriminately in any country where there are banks or money dealers, and they entertain the conviction that the nearest approach to an in-variable standard is its establishment in one metal,

Continued on Third Page.

LI HUNG CHANG SEES GLADSTONE.

THE EX-PREMIER OF GREAT BRITAIN ANSWERS NUMEROUS QUESTIONS ON PUBLIC TOPICS.

London, Aug. 15 .- Li Hung Chang visited Mr. Gladstone to-day at Hawarden Castle, and the two carried on quite a long conversation through the medium of an interpreter. The meeting took place in the drawing-room in the presence of Mr. Gladstone's family. The Chinese statesman complimented Mr. Gladatone upon his services to his country, to which the latter replied that he had done all he could, but would have liked to have done more.

In accordance with Chinese etiquette, Li Hung Chang propounded numerous questions, chiefly relating to public topics. In replying to one of the questions Mr. Gladstone advocated economy in public expenditures, whereupon Li Hung Chang said that the revenue of Great Britam was so large that she could afford to dispense

Mr. Gladstone adduced reasons why economy was a necessity, and Li Hung Chang remarked | the Atlantic who listen with approval to "the that British interests in the trade of China were greater than those of all the other Powers combined. Mr. Gladstone thereupon entered upon a

strong advocacy of free trade, and said he hoped Great Britain would always be attached to this system as she is now. He added that he rejoiced that China was also mainly a free-trade Li Hung Chang interposed with the remark that it was necessary to place some restrictions

upon the merchants. Chinese finances, he de-clared, needed constant consideration and dis-cussion. China could not be properly developed until it was intersected with railways. He then remarked upon the extensive British colonies.

Mr. Gladstone explained that the colonies
were bound to the mother country by the of
kinship and affection. Were the conditions dif-

ferent Great Britain might less them.

Mr. Gladstone presented copies of books written by himself to his visitor, who expressed his gratification at the gift.

Li Hung Chang and Mr. Gladstone were later photographed together. After leaving Hawar-den Castle Li Hung Chang proceeded to Bar-

LORD SALISBURY FILLS A SINECURE.

cial matters. The committee was heedful of HE IS INSTALLED AS LORD WARDEN OF THE CINQUE PORTS, IN DOVER.

these two facts when it selected these two men London, Aug. 15.-Lord Salisbury was installed at and ex-Governor Foraker, who is a magnetic Dover to-day, as the last lord warden of the Cinque Perts. The ceremony, which took place in speaker on all Republican issues, to address the meeting to-day. Major McKinley could not be the presence of a large gathering of people, was an extremely brilliant affair.

> Cinque Ports (five ports) are the English seaport towns of Dover, Sandwich, Hastings, Romney and Hythe, to which William the Conqueror granted important privileges. Winchelsea, Rye and Seaford were subsequently added to the original five ports. They are under the government of a lord warden. The Cinque Ports in early days were required to furnish such shipping as the sovereign re quired for the public service. In the time of Ed ward I they were bound to furnish fifty-seven

ward I they were bound to furnish fifty-seven ships, equipped and manned at their expense, for fifteen days. The Clique Ports became so powerful and audacious that they sent out piratical expeditions and waged war without authority from the sovereign. The Municipal Reform act destroyed the ancient organization of the ports.

Through a long line of illustrious lords and commoners, including a king, Games II, appointed when Duke of York, Lord North, William Pitt and the Duke of Weilington, the office of lord warden descended unbroken into this century. Lord Dufferlin was installed in 1822.

To-day the office of lord warden is a dignified sinecure.

TRANSVAAL'S ALLEGED AFFRONT. THE REPUBLIC IS SAID TO HAVE MADE AN IN-

TERNATIONAL TREATY WITHOUT CON-SULTING ENGLAND. London, Aug. 15 .- "The Sunday Sun," in its issue to-morrow, will say that the Transvaal has negotiated a treaty with a foreign Power, in con

TWO LAKE STEAMERS SUNK.

THE OCEANICA AND THE WILLIAM CHISHOLM

GO DOWN IN LAKE ST. CLAIR. Detroit, Aug. 15.—Last night at il o'clock the steamer Oceanica, of the Lehigh Valley Transportation Company's fleet, was in collision with the propeller William Chisholm in the new channel in Lake St. Clair and both were sunk. The Oceanica was bound up loaded with coal from Buffalo to Chicago. The Ch.sholm was loaded with iron ore and was bound from Marquette to Ohio ports. The accident occurred in that part of the lake known as the "new cut" or channel, about three and a half miles above Grosse Point, and near one of the range miles above Grosse Point, and near one of the classical lights. None of the crew of either vessel were drowned, all the men taking to the rigging until help arrived.

The Oceanica was a boat of 1,490 tons and valued at \$80,000. The Chisholm was valued at \$125,000, and was of 1,531 tons. The present owners are H. J. Webb & Co., of Cleveland.

The boats lie in seventeen fect of water. It is thought the accident was caused by confusion in

signals or lights. DEATH DUE TO DISOBEDIENCE.

THREE MEN KILLED IN A COLLISION ON THE

BALTIMORE AND OHIO. Parkersburg, W. Va., Aug. 15.-Frederick Romp. engineer of fiver No. 1, going west; William Johnson, engineer of a fast freight coming east, and Fireman Huff, of the flyer, were killed this morning at 4 o'clock in a collision at Torch, on the Baltimere and Ohio Southwestern. No. 1 was running twentyfive minutes late and coming down Torch Hill when he collision occurred. Both engines were wrecked, The dead engineers were from Chillicothe, and Huff The dead chaise, lived at Athens.

Those fatally hurt are James Overlick, brakeman of the freight, and Richard Thompson, fireman of the freight. Both are fearfully scalded and injured. Postal Clerk Organ, of Loveland, Ohio, is also seri-

hurt.
- freight crew disobeyed orders, it is said, caushe accident. FAVA ASKS FOR REDRESS.

THE LOUISIANA LYNCHING CASES TAKEN UP BY

THE ITALIAN AMBASSADOR. Washington, Aug. 15.-Baron Fava, the Italian Ambassador, called at the State Department this morning, having come from Bar Harbor for the purpose, and had a long interview with Acting Secretary Rockhill regarding the lynching of the three Italians in Louisiana last Saturday night which has led to so much excitement in Italy. Ambassador had received a partial report of the affair from Consul Papint, at New-Orleans, and was able to assert rather positively that the lynched men were Italian subjects. The State Department had not yet received the statement of the Governor of Louisiana regarding the affair, and Secretary Rockhill was, therefore, not in a position to conede that the men might not have been naturalized in which case Italy could no longer take an interest in them, nor could any definite assurances be est in them, nor could any definite assurances be given the Ambassador pending the investigation, except that ample redress might be confidently expected if the facts warranted it, as had been made in the New-Orleans and Colorado riot cases.

Baron Fava, on leaving the Department, expressed himself to the reporter for the United Associated Presses as confident of a satisfactory outcome of the affair, which, he declared, could not be dignified by the term incident, and that in his opinion nothing was likely to disturb the cordial relations always existing between this Government and his own. Baron Fava will remain in Washington until some conclusion is reached.

DRUGGED TO DEATH FOR HIS MONEY. Omaha, Neb., Aug. 15.-Developments in the case

of W. A. Eyster, of Philadelphia, found dying last night at Lincoln, strengthen the theory that he was his money. Hagey, the man who piloted trugged for his money Hagey, the man who photed him to the house of Maud Clark, has disappeared. The woman and her sister are under arrest. A man, apparently drunk, was seen while being dragged out of the Clark house last, night shortly before Eyster was found to the locality where he was discovered.

ANOTHER BRYAN FORGERY.

"THE FINANCIAL NEWS" OF LONDON EXPOSES A POPOCRATIC LIE.

THE PAPER NEVER COMMENDED THE FREE-SIL-VER POLICY-ENGLISH CRITICISM OF THE NEW-YORK SPEECH-THE WIND-UP OF PARLIAMENT-MILLAIS'S SUCCES-SOR-FINE WEATHER AND BAD

CROPS IN ENGLAND.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

London, Aug. 15.-Mr. Bryan's lamentations

over the sad fate which may befall his grandchildren if they are compelled to fulfil their contracts honestly are regarded here with amazement. Men who are accustomed to paying twenty shillings on the pound themselves are content to leave their unborn grandchildren to work out their own salvation, and they question the honesty and sanity of grandfathers across rhetorical quackery of such a vendor of nostrums as Bryan, with his sixty-cent dollar and his blindness to facts." This is the view of an influential English journal published at Plymouth, whence the Mayflower sailed for New-England with a good cargo of conscience on board. It describes his financial proposals as the very madness of pure folly, since "he seems to be proposing that all the nations of the world shall get dear gold for cheap silver, even though the United States Treasury shall be obliged to buy its gold at the market price, and to ladle out the more precious metal at a ruinous loss

What Mr. Bryan describes as bimetallism is pronounced by bimetallists here as monometallism. They cannot understand how the American Treasury can keep its gold if it offers to coin silver at an appreciated price. They perceive that under his financial system the United States would soon be without gold to pay for all the silver which Europe has to dispose of; for Germany stands ready to resume the sale of silver thalers, suspended in 1879, on account of the cheapness of the white metal, and both Austria-Hungary and Russia are accumulating large stocks of gold in their present schemes of currency reform, and are prepared to dump silver into the American Treasury in exchange for

the better metal. All bimetallists in England who are not silenced by the repudiation cause that discredits their own movement frankly concede that the effect of Mr. Bryan's financial proposals will be to convert America at once into a silver country and to array all leading European nations against her. Free silver in America, with the confiscation of one-half of what every one owes, will establish the single gold standard throughout Europe and undermine the credit and prestige of the United States for a generation to come. This would be uncomfortable for the unfortunate grandchildren of dishonest grandfathers who don't want to pay their honest

dobts. If Mr. Bryan's speech in New-York, containing what to-day's "Economist" describes forcibly as most unmitigated nonsense, has not lowered the prices of American securities in London, it is because it is the opinion of Wall Street that it has not helped his canvass. Prices here simply reflect prices and speculation there. Investment in American securities there can be none abread until the November election has decided the main issue of fulfilling the National obligations in good faith. Such details of the Democratic-Populist canvass as are published here, and reports that Americans are rushing to Toronto and Montreal to deposit money in the Dominion banks, tend to confirm the impression of cautious Englishmen that no class of American securities is now safe. This occurs, too, at which placed Great Britain in control of the for-eign relations of the Transwaal. The paper adds that Great Britain has demanded an explanation from the Boer Government.

of its earliest campaign dodges. An Omaha journal published under the title "Put This in Your Hat" a quotation purporting to be from "The London Financial News" of March 10, in which the loss of trade with South America, China and Japan was forecast as a consequence of National folly in allowing the United States to get ahead of England in the adoption of bimetallism. This alleged extract has been reprinted conspicuously by Democratic-Populist journals in the Western States. It is pronounced a forgery by "The Financial News," of August 13, which refers explicitly to it, and says: "No such article was ever printed by us, and its whole tenor is directly opposed to the view we have taken of the effect of free silver in the United States. So far from advocating free-silver coinage, we have persistently pointed out that it spells repudiation, and the withdrawal of all European capital." The Bryan press has made an early start in the business of forged extracts for campaign purposes.

The reply made by Mr. Balfour to Sir William Harcourt in the closing hours of Parliament indicates that the Venezuela question is now in a fair way to be settled at an early date. It was an explicit declaration that Secretary Olney's last proposal was regarded by the Salisbury Government as opening a way to an equitable adjustment of all issues pending between the two Governments. Experts regard this reply as positive assurance that the affair will speedily be submitted to arbitration, and disposed of to the relief of both countries. This is the view taken by all English journals which comment upon the matter to-day.

The proceedings of Parliament this week have justified the cynical view that Irish landlords like Lord Londonderry have denounced the Land Bill and made a brave show of fighting it, as the most practical method of helping the Government to pass it. For if they had been torpid and indifferent, the tenants would have thought they were getting nothing worth having, and would have remained dissatisfied. The landlords have yielded with a bad grace and apparent reluctance, challenging a division and enabling the Government to rejoice over a majority of six votes, four of which were cast by Bishops. Lord Salisbury, whose lips remained sealed, rubbed his hands gleefully, and Mr. Gerald Balfour was overcome with emotion. The Prime Minister's silence was more eloquent than anything which had been said in either House. Either he did not like the measure or refrained from hurting the feelings of the obstinate, cavilling Peers. The debates were hollow in both Houses; while nobody liked the bill, nobody cared to kill it outright. It is a compromise which will be certain to lead to much litigation, although it may place the land tenure of Ireland on a more stable basis.

The session which closed last night was remarkable chiefly for bad leadership on the Government side. No new reputation has been made, and no old one has been improved, except Sir William Harcourt's; his conduct of a feeble and disorganized minority has been brilliant and masterly. Mr. Balfour's prestige, seriously impaired by the collapse of the Education bill. has been partly restored by the operation of his rules on supply, providing for a financial debate every Friday The guillotine was employed at the last moment, but only twenty-four out of 174 votes remained to be rushed through automatically. The financial business session passed in orderly fashion, and the House resumed control